Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Richard T. Compton, Esq., Pres.

ttes of the previous meeting w in the Chair

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REPERBED.

Of residents of the Firth ward, to organise a hook and ladder company in said ward. Of J Berry and associates, for a ferry from Bedford avenue. Brooklyn, to New York. Also, of Jno H Martine, for a lease for the purpose of establishing a ferry from the silp on the southwesterly side of Peck silp, in the city of New York, to the foot of Bridge street. Brooklyn, for the term of fifteen years from the first day of May, 1882. Of three benevolent ladies, named Efizabeth Le Roy, M. P. Jaudon, and Sarah P. Doremus. Directors of the New Home of Industry, for aid in procuring a suitable house to carry out their benevolent purposes. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen of the Ninth, Bitzeenth and Eighteenth wards. Remonstrance of Samuel Martin. Walter Bowe, and others, against the construction of the sewer in Houston street. Referred.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Doherary, of the Nineteenth ward, in which the name of Harvey Hart, the Receiver of Taxes, was mentioned, setting forth that he (Mr. Hart) had issued warrants distraining on the property of various persons, for non-payment of taxes, and had given the process into the hands of constable Jenkins to execute, which had been done, in violation of a resolution passed by the Beard of Aldermen some short time since. Also requesting that a stay of such proceedings should be ordered, until the 4th of May next.

On the reading of the resolution, Alderman Smiris, of the Rieventh ward, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and gave, as a reason, that the language used in the resolution was uncourteous, and by the using the name of Mr. Hart, was improper. All that was necessary was to say the Receiver of Taxes. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table. The Alderman of the Nineteenth be permitted to withdrawn.

Subsequently it was moved that the Alderman of the Rubernth be permitted to withdrawn.

Accordingly, the resolution was withdrawn.

SEGLUTIONS ADDITED.

Of Jared Bull, to lease the premises 261 William street also to repair the stoop of the Seventeenth ward station house; also, that the Comptroller be directed to furnish this Board a statement of the amount of all bills paid by him, which were furnished by the City Inspector for services performed, in or by his department from the first day of January, 1850, and from January, 1851 and from January, 1852, and how many of raid bills have been paid. By Alderman Doghetty, inquiring inte services rendered by Corary, 1851, and from Jeneary, 1851, to January, 1852, and how many of raid bills have been paid. By Alderman Dogherty, inquiring inte services rendered by Corporation Attorney for Alms House Department. By Alderman Smith, that the subject of an additional exterior line of pier extension on the East River, from the foot of Beckman street, to pier 52, East River, be referred to Committee on Wharves and Piers. By Alderman Teiman, that the Compitaller report to this Board, without delay, the amounts expended for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, in detail, for the funeral expenses of distinguished individuals, for the reception and entertainment of distinguished persons, and for extra compensation to efficers of the oity or county. That Mott street, from Chatham to Bayard, be lighted with gas. Report of committee, in favor of building a platform on the City Hall, from the cupola to the bell. Adopted. Resolution by Alderman Tieman—That the Counsel of the Corporation be directed to nominate to the Eupreme Court Benjamin L. Benson, Sylvester Van Valkenburg and Sidney Conklin, as Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the opening of 184th street, between Eighth avenue and Harlem river. Referred. Report in favor of rounding corners of Catharine street and East Broadway, Adopted. Report in favor of rounding corners of Catharine street and East Broadway, Adopted. Report in favor of regulating and paving Twenty-sixth street, from the Eighth avenue to Broadway. Adopted.

REFORT OF THE STREET COSMISSIONER.

A very lengthy and minute report was returned to the Board, on a resclution passed a few nights since, requiring the Commissioner to render a full account for the past year. The following are the amounts collected in each month, viz: for opening and altering streets and sweues, building sewers and drains, basins and culverts, raising, regularing grading, and creatilism and culverts, raising. regulating, grading and gravelling, paving and flagging setting curb and gutter stones, laying crosswalks, repair-ing sicewalks, filling streets, sunker lots and public slips fencing vacant lets, building wells and erecting pumps: fencing vacant lets, building wells and erecting pumps:

January, 1881, \$52,466 90 July, 1881, \$163,862 41

February, 42090 59 August. 81,515 37

March, 81,228 78 September, 73,049 54

April, 74,208 55 October, 44,536 48

May, 76,780 38 November, 55,157 05

June, 55,187 62 December, 70,930 47 .\$773 016 11

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Jan 19—This Board held their stated seesion. Present: Jonathan Trotter, Esq., President in the chair, and a quorum of members.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Of James M Cormick and others, for filling sunken lots between First avenue and Avenue A. and Twentieth and Twenty-fact streets. Of P. W. M Donnell, for payment, for medical services.

Of cwners of property on Forty-eighth street, against regulating said street between Third and Fourth avenues, according to new grade. Of James Hanghey, against assessment on his house and lot, for building rewer in Twenty-fourth street, itsm Second avenue to Avenue A. EFFORTS ADOPTED.

Twenty-fourth street from Second avenue to Avenue A

REFORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Law Department, in favor of concurring in resolution that Fourteenth and Fifteenth
streets, between avenues B and C, be regulated at the
expense of the owners of property on the same; of same,
concurring in resolution to remit one-third of the asseasment for sewers in the Eighth and Ninth avenues,
laid on property proposed to be taken for Bloomingdales, uare; concurring in resolution to refer back to the
Assessors in the Street Department, the assessment list
for re-grading Forty second street, from Eighth to Ninth
avenue, and Ninth avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortythird street; of the Committee on Finance, on petition
of H. Ward, that the pier foot of Laight street was let
to another party; of same, concurring to pay Captaio to another party; of same, concurring to pay Captain Thomas Lovett for expense incurred by him at the late calumity in the Ninth ward; of Committee on Ordinances, in favor of concurring in ordinance relative to the faithful foldiment of controts, as amended; of Committee on Sewers in favor of paying Charles Davlin, contractor, \$1.745.38 in the matter of the sewer in Twenty-seventh attret, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues. wenth street, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies on the resolution to repair the office of the Chief of Police. Resolution to creat the office of the Chief of Police. Resolution to close the various contract accounts of Samuel S. Wandell deceased, by paying the executors, bc., the uncollected balances, with interest from the date of the confirmation of assessments therefor. Resolution to light Seventy-first street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway; to have the mud excavated from along-side of the dumping board, at the foot of Roosevelt street, East river. Report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in fevor of making a donation to the widow and children of John Green, late a member of the Fire Department, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty.

That the Commissioner of Streets have Firemen's Hall in Mercer street, lighted with gas, and pay any bill that may be due at this time for lighting the same. That the keeper of the City Hall be directed to furnish refreakments to the members of the Common Council, whenever they meet in session, and that the Comptroller pay all bills for the same, when duly certified on oath by said keeper.

The board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Board of Supervisors.

Jan. 10 — The weekly meeting of the Board of Supervisors took place yesterday. Alderman Ward in the

Jan. 19—The weekly meeting of the Board of Superchair.

The minutes of the 'ast meeting were read, and unanimously confirmed.

The Clerk read a petition presented to the Board by
the Assessors, for a copy of the assessment roils.

Ald. Sturmware said that he had been called upon by
the Assessors of the Third ward, to interpose his efforts
to obtain a copy of the roils. The law required that the
roils should be deposited with the tax Commissioners.
If the Board issues an order to the tax Commissioners
to deliver them, they must have several sets of roils, and
the labor which would be thrown upon the Commissioners
of taxes would be interminable. He thought the
subject had better be referred.

Recorder Thicke said that he could not conceive that
any order the Board could make would be valid.
Alderman Faancs would prefer that the subject
should be referred.

Alderman Francis while problems were exhould be referred

Alderman STUBSTANAY said that gentlemen were exhouse so among the citizens and estimate the value of their property, and therefore it was right that they should be aided by the rolls of the last year, which would save a great deal of labor if the committees were aided in their duty.

Alderman Theman was in favor of granting the prayer of the netition.

Alderman Tieman was in favor of granting the prayer of the petition.

Alderman STURTEVANT admitted that they had no right by law to have them, but would be glad to have

right by law to have them, but would be glad to have the matter investigated.

Alderman Dennan observed that by law the Tax Commissioners might cause to be prepared and delivered to the aecessors of the several wards, the rolls and printed blanks required by the law. Now, he understood it was only the blanks. As to the names and locations, and such like things, they might be questions between the assessors and the commissioners. He thought it would be safe to refer it.

Becorder Thirot said that he understood the practice of the previous law had been for the Comptroller to deliver the assessment rolls in blanks—a term used there in contradistinction to the ordinary kinds of blanks.

there in contradistinction to the ordinary kinds of blanks.

The Charman put the question that the petition be referred, which was agreed to.

The Charman put the question that the petition of The Charman and Felice... upon the petitions of Criminal Courts and Felice... upon the petitions of W. W. Drinker, for the payment of \$504 25; of James Hopson, for an account to be taken of money alleged to be due to him for services as police magistrate; of Ephraim Stevens, for the payment of \$51178 for his services as special justice; and of Baniel M. Faye, for the payment of \$5.300 of The committee reported a sainst these claims.

They also recommended a senial of the claim of Dr S. Griswold for \$5, as the bill was not verified.

Recorder Timou tose to move the following resolution.

Resolved—That the committee on annual taxes be differed to ascertain and report whether less than the amount of movey required according to the estimate of the comptroller made in December less to be refered to taxes for the pear 1822 will be sufficient and whether any of the items of said estimate, or any portion of support the items of said estimate, or any portion of any of such items, may with due regard to the public good be omitted or diministrated.

He (the Recovery said, that he thought his proposition consistent with public good and public morals and he hoped nothing would escape him which would amount to dictation. He thought much of the expense of the city might be diminished. So for as the under account was concerned, the corporation and other mem-

of the city might be dimmanded. So far at the Ended account was concerned, the corporation and other members tended the care of those taxes, and such care tended to make them more correct. The resolution which he offered true simple one, and was far and just in two years the current expenses had increased

\$800,000. He took the figures from the report of the Comptroller, and from the annals of the Common Counsel. This justified him in asking for a committee of inquiry. As the taxes were so great, let them see if it were not possible, by some changes to make them lighter. The assessment of taxes exceeded three millions—more than was necessary to cover the expenditure. Could not this enormous amount of expenditure be diminshed? He could not consider that, by having an inquiry, any reflection would be east upon any one; if that were used as an argument, how could any amelioration or reform he introduced? There might be an error somewhere. No body of men were infallible. Let them look at the enormous amount of the expenditure for contingent expenses, and see if they could not be diminished. Would gentlemen say that an increase of four hundred thousand dollars a year could go on? If it were to go on, the taxes would not be collected, nor would the landlord get his rest; and although they primarily affected the owners of property, they would press on the poor man.

ALDERMAN BURNEVARY viewed the resolution as casting a reflection on his predecessors in office. Such a resolution was quite unnecessary, and he moved that it be laid on the table.

The resolution having been put from the chair, was carried by 16 to 4.

A Sureavasor moved the following resolution:—That Julius Hitchecck have permission to withdraw all bills presented by him to the Board of Supervisors for attendance in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as officer—the same having been referred to a Committee on County Officers.

It was seconded and carried.
The Board then adjourned till Monday next.

Superior Court.

PART FIRST.

Before Judge Bosworth.

ACTION FOR LIBEL —PHILANDER T. JONES VS GEORGE WILKES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE"

Troback Politics Calentry:

Jan. 20—It was alleged that the defendant, being the editor and publisher of a newspaper, printed and published in the city of New York, called the National Potential Politics of the Calentry of the National Potential Politics and publishing of the Hady of November entity with being a those their and connected with a gang of hotel thieres. The words of the libel were in the writing and publishing of the High Constable, Jim Young and of his landing from a ferry boat at the foot of Certifical street, New York, on Friday night last meaning the night of the 6th of Ostober, 1858, and among the piezons by whom it was stated that he was met, at raid place, was the plaintiff, via: "The other curstomer was a young fellow manud Jones, a hotel chief, who passed the summer, as barkespar at the Sharon Springs, and formerly was employed in the same capality in a hotel in this city."

General Sandford appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sickles for the defendant, and, having opened the case on the part of the defendent, earlies the testimony of Ton Kanduses as evidence, which had been taken by commission of the testimony of the defendant, and, having opened the testimony of Ton Kanduses as evidence, which had been taken by commission of the testimony of Thomas II. Kanduse was then admitted and read it was astiglolows:—I live at Patterson, N. J.; my, occupation, gentleman; my residence, Patterson; I knew both the plaintiff and defendant; I knew plaintiff to stop at the New England Hotel, Baston, under a fictitious name; I don't recoilect the name; and he also passed under a fictitious name at the Maribro House in Albany, and harm in the surface of the purpose of lending his room to a hotel thief to commit robberies; I have known him to stop at other hotels for the same purpose of assisting his accomplices in committing robberies; prior to 1848, at the New England Coffee House, in Committing and the Maribor House, Bo

rummer prior to October, 1843 Jones was clerk at Sharon Springs Hotel; I gave a description of Jones to officer A. M. C. Smith and George Wilkes; the description war—he was a young man twenty five years old, light hair, light eyes, light complexion, about five feet nine and a half inches bigh, slim built; it was given to cantion hotel keepers against him; he was known to be engaged in hotel robberies

James McGrath[examined.—I am a police magistrate of the city of New York and have been for the past four years; was such in 1848; I know the defendant. George Wilkes, and also the plaintiff. Q.—Did you at any time during the year 1848, make any communication to the defendant Wilkes as to Jones! A.—I stated in the Police Court that I had seen bim in company one evening with Tem Hand and an officer from Philadelphia; I saw them in Cortiandt street, near the ferry, I saw Mr. Wilkes with Jones in the Police Court, in the Tombo; I had heard Jones' Christian name afterwards; I don't think I called him by name. Q.—Did you mention anything to Mr. Wilkes concerning the character of Jones with the police.

heard Jones' Christian name afterwards; I don't think I called him by name. Q.—Did you mention anything to Mr. Wilkes concerning the character of Jones with the police.

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel.

The Court decided that this evidence about the meeting at the foot of Cortlands street had nothing to do with the case now before the jury.

Question not admitted Q.—Was Tom Hand known as a hotel thief prior to 1848? A.—Yes; some six years.

Q.—Was Levi Cole known as such. A.—Yes. Q.—Did you ever arreat P. T. Jones. A.—I sealisted. Q.—What did you arreat him for? A.—For being concerned in the robbery of the Patent Office at Washington.

General Sandford said that they would show that Jones had nothing whatever to do with the robbory at Washington; that he lent money on certain bars of gold and afterwards ascertained that they were meited down.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the plaintiff's house for stolen property?

Objected to by plaintiff's counsel.

The Court decided to exclude all testimony which tended to connect Jones with Hand and the Patent Office robbery.

Direct examination proceeded with.

Q.—Did you make an examination of the house for stolen property? A.—I did Q.—Did you find it?

A.—No.; I arrested Philander Jones at his store in Ann street; he was then taken to the Tombs and discharged; I did rot go with the Jones's to Washington.

Cross examined by plaintiff's counsel—I want to the store of Mr. H. B. Jones in Ann street; it was a boot and shoe store; I took him to the police office, and then went hack for Philander; I can teay that I told him he was arrested. I think he was stitug on a bench in the police office; I think he was stitug on a bench in the police office; I think he was stitug on a bench in the police office; I think he was the gold of the store in Mr. H. B. Jones' presence, before I took him to the police office; I think he was the gold of the store in Mr. H. B. Jones' presence, before I took him to the police office; he was the man I saw with Young and Hand.

Direct examina

Mr. II. B. Jones's presence, before I took him to the police station.

John Webster examined — I reside at 41 Warren street and keep the Webster hotel, and resided in Cortianst street prior to 1848, and kept a hotel called the "Rochester Hotel;" I know the plaintiff Jones, and knew Shuster alias Hand, prior to 1848; Hand stopped at my hotel frequently; Jones stopped there a spell; when he called at my hotel, he inquired for Shuster (asked for "little Ton and big Tom;" the former meaning Hanouse, and the latter Shuster; have seen Jones in the company of Shuster in my bar room; they appeared sequanted; I kept a hotel for eight years prior to 1848; Jones attended bar for me, and while he was at work for me, they became acquainted, and while Jones was there Shuster called to see him; they never left my house to go out of town; Kanoure has stopped at my house; when they meet in the lar they cometimes drank.

Crass-examined, -I first became acquainted with Jones about reven years ago; it is about six er sevenyears since

Crass-examined.—I first became acquainted with Jones about reven years ago; it is about six or seven years afore. Jones was barkeeper with me; when Hand came from rhiladelphin, he sometimes put up at my house; he has eaten at the table with my family; Jones knew of this; Hand wore spectacles, and was a decent looking and a smart man; never saw anything more occur between Jones and Hand than was usual between other persons at my house; some persons inquired for "Jake." but I did for know that they nearly Hand until they described him to me; this was after Jones left me; he was with me but a menth; I did not know that Hand and had a bad character while Jones was there; after Jones left my house be frequently stopped in to see me; and asked about Hand in a felendly way. Tem Hand had stopped at my two effect I found cut his bad character; can't tell what time I nough it out; Kasouse has cometimes put up at my house.

Direct examination resumed —I have no recollection

what time I cound it out, it access has constines put up at my house.

Direct examination resumed —I have no recollection of Hand a stopping at the Rochester Hotel before Jones through the same of Big Tenn," or Shursler.

Justice Betwart examined.—I am a police magistrate elect of this city, was a clerk in 1845 at the Tembs; I know the paintiff was at his place of radiance on the cat side of the city, near the Bowery; know H. B. Jones, made an examination for property in his house, but found none; he gave me some diamonds and rulles which he brought up from the cellar, and some bars of gold which he brought down from an upper room; he

brought me also a jat of ottar of roses, which was wrapped up in a newspaper; I subsequently went to Washington about the trial of Jones; I talked with the District Atterney in presence of the Jones', relative to the robbery; I was present at an interview between the District Atterney and Jones relative to what he would prove on the stand; the sproperty was received by H. B. Jones from a man named Powell, who brought it to Philadelphis to get money on it; there were several advances of money made on the jewels; can't say if Mr. Jones said he had advanced any money; after the robbery was known. Jones was led to believe, from what Powell said, that there was semething wrong about it; when Powell saked Jenes for a further advance of money, he put him off, Tom Hand's wife, after his arrest, applied to Jones for money, and he gave her some; I don't recollect the precise amount; the Jones's pruceded my visit to Washington by a day; Jim Webb went on with me; the Jonese's were not prosecuted; I beard from the Commissioner of Patents, that Mr. Henry Jones was to be made a witness.

Cross-examined —Mr. Philander T. Jones was never rought me also a jar of ottar of roses, which was wrapped

ington by a day; Jim webb went on with me; the Jonsee's were not prosecuted; I beard from the Commissioner of Patents, that Mr. Henry Jones was to be made a witness.

Cross-examined —Mr. Philander T. Jones was never charged in the police office, except that I found the jewels in his brother's house, and that he bearded with him; the Commissioner or Patents consented to Mr. Henry B Jones discharge; when I went to Washington, I learned that a negotiation had been entered into to use the elder Jones as a witness; there were some doubts as to Mr. Philander Jones' knowledge of his brother having had possession of the jewels, Mr. Burke, the Commissioner of Patents, said to Mr. Jones that he believed that he (Jones) did not know that the property had been stelen when he advanced money upon it; that an application was made to Jones for a loan of money; that an appointment was made between him and Powell; that it took place, and the money was advanced; that, subsequently, a further sum was advanced; that, subsequently advance—that he had seen in the papers an account of the Washington robbery, and that he thought this might have been the gold; Jones, on his way, to the Police office, told me what I have above stated; he told me that after he got the diamonds, he took them to a Broadway store to ascertain their velue; the segregate advance was about one thousand dellars; this was, I think, in the spring of 1849; Jones denied that he knew anything about the property having been stolen after he had advanced money upon it; none of the jewels were entire, after they had been stelen from the Fatent Office, the diamonds and peatis had been taken from their settings and the gold melted into bars, which could not have been denied; I only knew Powell by reputation; heard where he was engaged in business; never saw him in my life.

Direct examination resumed,—Henry B Jones denied all knowl

the Tombs.

Cross-examined.—I don't mean to say that the Jones's were in the custody of Goddard; he was merely with At half past three o'clock the Court adjourned ito ten

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Barr and Boyce
Jas. 19.—Inother Band of Junnile Burglars—House
keeping and Houselevaking.—The number of mere boys
continually convicted of various degrees of burglary in
this city, is slarming and extraordinary. One of the
cases tried to-day exhibited an organized band, consisting of five members, the eldest of whom was but 18,
living together, and no doubt carrying on an extensive
business in this line. Richard Malone, 18, James Malone, 13 or 14 Lawi Doan, 16 William Lee, 16, and James
mith, 17 years of age were indicted together for entering the store of Mr. Frnest Greenfield, No 102 Eighth
avenue, on the afternoon or evening of Sunday, the 21st
Dec. and stealing \$100 in bank bills and \$12 34 in
con, a silver watch valued \$10, and a pistol valued \$5. ing the store of Mr Ernest Greenfield. No 102 Eighth arenue on the afternoon or evening of Sunday, the 21st Dec., and stealing \$100 in bank bills and \$12 34 in ocio, a silver watch valued \$10, and a pistol valued \$5. Mr. Greenfield proved that the premises had been broken open by means of chiesls and pick locks, and the property as described, taken. After the robbery a knile had been found, which was recognized as belonging to Richard Malone, who had left the prosenutor's service two days before. Pollowing up this clue, Officer Bell, on the following day, found the prisoners altogether, keeping house at 450½ Greenwich street, where they had hired a room. In the floor a kind of trap door had been cut, and under this were found some of the property in coin, some burglars' tools, consisting of a hatchet, picklocks, &c., and a mason's plumb, tied up as a slung shot, on Lee was found Mr. Greenfield's poaket book, and on the elder Malone \$60 in bills and the pistol. The others had some money, supposed to be a portion of that stolen. The Malones pleaded guilty; but Levi Doan was discharged, some friends undertaking to take care of him, and that he would be sent to say. The District Attorney considered himself bound to place the remaining two upon trail; but there being nothing to implicate them directly in the robbery, they were acquitted. Judge Brebe rentened the Malones to three years and a half each in the State prison. Here were five boys house-keeping, and no doubt house-breaking, together; associated for the purpose, and provided with burglar's tools skilfully concealed. There was little hope of them, and the Court did not feel authorized to give them the smallest punishment, but still would not sentence them to the fullest extent. Their conduct showed them to be wantenly and promedutatedly bad lie had never known a bur, ler over 50 years of age; though the propiety of the first part of the thouse of derage. In the case of Lee and much they were all contected was right, but he had no doubt they were all contecte

lique corner of broadway and White street, and taking percession of the establishmen by storm, and damaging a chalderable quantity of property, to the terror of the proprietry Mr. Palmo and every one in the vicinity. Mr. Ferdinand ralmo described the attack made. About last past elevan o'clock he had retired to the hitchen on his business and the waiter was shutting up, when the latter called him out, and he found the saloon fill d with rearry a hundred persons, who all seemed acting in concert, smashing glass and conducting themselves most rictorally. They are sons, who all seemed acting in concert, smashing glass and conducting themselves most rictously. They called out to him that they wanted drinks, and he for peace begged them to stand back, and he would treat them; they however, swept away all the pastry out of the case, and he could do nothing till the officers came. Such was the confusion he could not recognize the prisoners. Officer Bell said when he and other officers went in, he saw between fifty and a hundred there, some armed with clubs, and saw the defendant Rogers breaking the glass with his fist; that he arrested him, and the crowd attempted to rescue him; he appeared to be sober; he would not call him drunk at all. He saw the other two there, but not until they were arrested. There were several gauge out that night, of about a hundred each; and he heard them addressing each other as they ran, in such phrases as, "What did you get?" "I didn't get anything but a pie." They were attracted to Mr. Palmo's by the emseling of glass. Trenchard, another M. P., deposed that he arrested Buckley as he was making his way out. They appeared to be all in company together. Officer Norris (not in attendance now) had Moody in custody. For the definee, it was alleged that Moody was not in their company but was there a quarter of an hour before. He, however produced no evidence to show this; but several were called, who tostified to his good and usually quiet orderly character. Buckley's character was also good, and it was represented to the Court that he was the support of his mother and sisters. The jury found them severally guilty; and Rogers, who seemed to have been a leader, and was found in the act of breaking the glass, was sentenced to 60 days' longer confinement in the City Tricon and the others to 10 days each.

was sentenced to 60 days' longer confinement in the City I tison and the others to 10 days each Itison and the others to 10 days each

Acquitted.—James Cragan and John Kearns (two
young boys) were indicted for burglary and stealing
some goods from the store of Mr. Dolan clothler, in the
Bowery, on the morning of Christmas day, at an early
hour. Against Kearns there was no testimopy, and Graran had always consistently stated that he found the
sarcel and conveyed the things to where he was going to
sork. He received an excellent character, and his
ather, mother, and brother proved that he went out on
that morning as usual to bis work. The jury immediatey acquitted both the accused.

Another.—Osrl Wolff, Ludwig Blurle, and Christian
Feuhner, were charged with stealing from Frederic Loismo a watch and two times, and some money, &c. on
hanksgiving day last. Wolff had been used before the
brand dury as a witness, and was tendered again, but

thankegiving day last. Wolff had been used before the Grand Jury as a witness, and was tendered again, but rejected by the Court, without argument, as no male proseput had been entered. Mr. McGay, for the defenne, contended there was no evidence against Teubner, and the chafge as against Biurle only amounted to petit larcery, nothing but the watch and rings having been traced to him. The Court concurred in this view, and a verdict was returned accordingly. A noile proseput was entered to the indictment against Wolff, and ne was discharged. Blurle was sentenced to six menths implicanment in the penitentiary.

Petit Larceny.—Joseph Murphy and John Toner, two boys, were convicted of stealing from actors, in Chatham Square, where one of them had worked, some clocks and some gold-leaf books. They had admitted, in their examination, taking the property, but the Court thought it

amination, taking the property, but the Court thought it might fairly be taken as a case of petit largeny, and the District Attorney concurring a verdict for that offence was taken, and the prisoners sentenced to six months

was taken and the present of the francois Choiseul pleaded in the Penitentiary.

Pleaded Griffy—John Francois Choiseul pleaded guilty of steeling a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Peter Hilligartner, on the 16th December leat, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in

the State prison.

Held to Bail.—William Inglis, who stands charged with

the State pricen.

Held to Bail.—William Inglis, who stands charged with to braining a thrusand dollars under false pretences, and has been arrested on a bench warrant, entered into recognizances, with sureties in \$1,000 to appear next term, and was released from custody.

Jan. 20—Acquitted—All their own Way."—James Rilianlane, who stood charged with robbing one Bridget Lechard of \$28, on the 221 of November last, and had been belief, use placed on trial. The prosecutrix was not in attendance, but her affluavit was read by consent, which was simply that she lost the money and found it in the grinoner's possession. Catherine McGowan, a witness for the defense, threw quits another light on the subject. Mrs. Because the who was not a disciplent for father Mathew, had entered the ordering her correct and indicated who was not a disciplent for highest Mrs. Because the wholess in the results of the police, and the laster string down, and commenced counting her correct and indicated with lasting above Reading a young lady, named Miss Miller, aged about twenty year, net with having it and submitted, according to the witness and James both were the father a diligent and researching "examination, in the course of the content of the more counting for reference and to them. The Lighter and the father of the father and the missing properties the defendant did not move downed the defendant did not move downed the description of "Official Influence."—John Farrell, alias "Fatty," a young man who did not appear to have been so called in mere wantoness was called upfor trial. The prisoner was indicted with the surface of some time, and ye no effort was made to save her life.—Barks County Press, 12th 61st.

Thomas Hashins and Joseph Murray, (not in custody,) for stealing \$609 in glots, and some English sovereigns, and \$200 in silver, from the chest of Francis Armit, on the afternoon of Thanks giving day. The presentor, who is an aged man. Mailese, and could speak English but indifferently, proved the locs of the money, on the day above mentioned, by kaving his obset broken open, is his absence from his lodgings, \$7 Cherry street, suspicion lighting on the defendants, they were all arrested. Some mency of a similar kind was found on the present prisoner, and the others had been seen about the present prisoner, and the others had been seen about the present prisoner, and had overheard a conversation between him and the prisoner, when they were in separate cells, which was principally carried on by Murray, the prisoner answering "yes." Murray said. "They can do nothing with us; they could only send us up on the bag; and as to 'the mint' (a fiash expression for gold coin), say your brother came from Californis. &c., and sike to the same story." Cross-examined by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips.—He had given similar testimony before the magistrate, but Haskell and Murray were discharged; he thought some influence had been used to get them discharged and the prisoner detained. Q.—Did any public officer use any exertions to get those men discharged? A.—yes. Q—What was his name? A.—Porgy Joe. (Laughter.)

Mr. Phillips contended against admitting the declarations of Murray against the prisoner, who was not identified; and the Court thought that in strictness and according to the principles of criminal law, there was too much uncertainty to warrant a conviction, that, though the prisoner must be discharged, he would order the gold coin to be given up to the prosecutor. The prisoner asserted it was his moral conviction, that, though the prisoner must be discharged, he would order the gold coin to be given up to the prosecutor. The prisoner asserted it was his own he will be a prisoner of the prisoner was directly the discharged with a

cay in question (Saturday), between seven and eight colects, he was coming through Tomphins square, when two men, whom he thought at first were two of his own shopmates, jostled him, and out up some capers. He passed on, and they followed up Tenth and down Elerenth streets, then came up to him again, took hold of him, and laid him down, without doing him any violence. The prisoner put his hands over his mouth, to prevent him calling out, and the other man extricated the money from his pock-t. He had known the prisoner is me time, and on that day had seen him, so that they knew what money he had about him. [Ne was here asked whether he saw the prisoner, and caused some amusement by locking all round the court for some minutes before he capied Lee, who was seated next his counsel, Mr. Holmes, who had been assigned for the defence.] They did not hurt him at all. An officar came up and ran after them, and caught the prisoner. On his crose-examination, it appeared that they and a third man, one McLaughlin, Read's son in law, had drank together early that evening; and some dispute had arisen between prosecutor and McLaughlin; he had not seen McLaughlin was the man who threw him down; could not swear he was not.

To the Court. He had been in prison as a witness. To Mr. Holmes-Could not say I: was the prisoner that followed him; had been drinking a little, and was neither drouk nor sober.

Mir Himm Floyd was called who had summoned the prescenter, and it appeared he had shown such unwillingness to prosecute, that they had deemed it necessary to confine him as a witness.

The jury, after some deliberation, returned into court, when the foremen said, under their solemn oaths, they had felt constrained to pronounce a verdict of goil y, but they felt the case was a hard one, the punishment being so severe, and on account of that and his sage, they trusted the Court would exteed to him the utmost mercy.

Judge Beebe said, the utmost mercy they could show was to award the mallest punishment the law allowed of,

ishment being so severe, and on account of that and his see, they trusted the Court would extend to him the utmost mercy.

Judge Beebe said, the utmost mercy they could show was to award the mailest punishment the law allowed of, and that would be done. It he conducted himself well, as drepresentations were made to the executive, it might, under that recommendation, be considered as a fix case for milligation. Then, addressing the prisoner, he said be thought it was perfectly clear that he was guilty of this serious offence which the law classed next to murder. The eld men's tale was quite clear, except for an evident analety to shield McLaughlin, who was they had no doubt, the second man. He must be sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State prison, that being the lowest term awarded to crimes of that character.

A Bold Intruder.—George Levett, alias Wilson, was characd with an attempt to commit grand larceny. Mrs. Upsen, of 80 Attorney street, near Division, deposed, that about three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. December 20, she found the prisoner up string, close to her apartments; she asked thin what he wanted and he said Mr. Lucse; his manner roused her suspicions, and she tried to hold him, but he broke away; a cry of "stop thief" was raised, and chare given. There was property in her rooms worth more than twenty-five dollars; officer Alexander Ward arrested him; when brought to the station house he dealed he was the man that was in the house, but Mrs. Upson identified him immediately. David Hisham, an intelligent boy about ten years of age, proved that he saw him trrew away a chisel, which he picked up. Cunnel for the defence was shout to address the jury, when the Judge said the only question was as to grand or petit larceny, and perhaps the District Attorney, as the enfer course, would accept a plea of the latter. On consulting tegether, this was concurred in and a verdict accordingly returned. The Judge then said though that verdict was the safest, he had no doubt on his own mind that he mean

predations.

The Case of Andros and Carpenter—Noile Prosequi—The District Attorney, with the leave of the Court, entered a noile pressour to an indictment for forgery in the third degree, filed 13th January, 1848, wherein William N. Andros ateod charged with untering counterfeit bills, and William H. Carpenter as accessory after the fact.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN CHIEF OF POLICE ... The re-port of the Chief of Police for the quarter ending December 31st, 1851, was submitted to the Common Council last evening, and on motion was referred to the police committee, and directed to be printed in the corporation newspapers. The total number of persons apprehended during the quarter for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offences are stated as follows :

Assent, with intent to Assault, with intent to kill.

Assault and threats. 9
Attempts to contail her 2
do do do for pape 2
Abandonnent. 7
Accessory to mutalet. 2
Burglary. 3
Distribute public peace 6
Disorderly conduct. 50
Describers army & ravy. 2
Disorderly apprentices. 2
Fighting in public str s. 35
False pretences. 4
Fugitives from justice. 1
Furtious driving. 1
Gross intextication. 107
The above shows a decrease

3 Indecent exposure of person.
7 Insulting females.
9 Insulting females.
9 Petit inceny.
1 Petit inceny.
1 Pesing o'terf't money.
2 Picknockets.
3 Perjury.
6 Receiving stolen geods.
10 Suspicious persons.
10 Suspicious persons.
11 Salling lottery policies.
12 Vagrants.
13 Violation o' city ordinates.

The above shows a decrease of 646 from the number of arrests during the quarter previous. This decrease being principally confined to the smaller classes of offences, while the strests for the higher grades of crime are about the same in number. The number of persons accommodated with lodgings at the different station houres during the quarter were, 1.050; 34 children were found and restored to their parents; 6 persons were rescued from drowning; 2 strey horses were found and restored to their owners; 4 persons sick and injured were conveyed to the City Heepital; and the sum of \$444.93 taken from lodgers and restored to them. During the quarter 405 days were lost by policemen, in consequence of sickness and disability, being an average loss to the department of nearly 4½ men per day. The report concludes by suggesting an entire change in the mode of making appointments in the Pelice Department and of the investigation of and adjudication upon complaints preferred against members of the police; and that the subject be taken under consideration by the Common Council at their earliest convenience. of arrests during the quarter previous. This decrease

Aston Place Orena House —The opera selected for tomorrow evening is "Lucrezia Borgia" with Signorina
parodi as Lucrezia, Signorina Patti as Maino Orsioi, Salvi as Gennaro, Benevantano as Gazelle, and Mariei as
Alfonso. This cast, no doubt, will draw a large assemblage.

vi as Gennaro, Beneventano as Gazelle, and Mariel as Alfonso. This cast, no doubt, will draw a large assemblage.

Bowrav Therathe.—The amuments for this evening are, as usual, attractive and diversified. The opening piece will be the splendid drama of "Bookwood". It may be termed an equestrian drama, as Derr will appear on his noble steed, as Diok Turpin. The other leading oharacters will be sustained by Meests. Eddy and Goodall, and Bris Parker. The entertainments will conclude with the dog drama of the "Butcher's Dog of Ghent," with Meests. Comy and Taylor in the leading features. We know of no place of amusement where an hour or two can be whiled away with more pleasure, as the taste of all parties, grave or gay, is consulted by the management.

Broadwar Therathe.—The beautiful operatic drama of "Paul Chiford" produced with the utmost splendor at this theatre, and received every night with reiterated cheers, will again be presented this evening; and we believe from the excellence of the piece itself, and the manner in which the respective characters are east, that it will have a very long and successful run. Mr. Collins, who performs the part of Paul Chiford, sings his vôle with great sweetness and power. In fact, it seems to us that he sheuld never have given up opera singing, as he seems to be quite at home in that department. Those who wish to hear a very plaintive and heart thrilling ballad, should hear him sing "Maidon, I'll ne'er deceive thee." Miss Julia Gculd. as Miss Brandon, renders her scongs with sweetness and taste; but we would suggest a little mere animation in her acting. Mad Ponial is excellent in verything she undertakers, and the other characters, which are filled by Meesrs. Barry. Fenno, Reynolds, and Whiting, as also the old characters sustained by Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. Sefton, and the notoricus part of Fally Resemsy, by Kat Horn, areall admirably rustained. The constituting piece will be the "Two Bonnycastics."

Nino's Garden —The "Artist's Union" Opera Company announce a fair programme

Sonnycastics "
Nunco's Garden - The "Artist's Union" Opera Com

Nimo's Garden — The "Artist's Union" Opera Company admounce a fair programme for to-morrow evening. The piece selected is "Lucrezia Borgia." with Roe De Vrice, Sianora Whiting, Bettini, Badiali, Lorini and Coletti, in the leading characters.

Burton's Tricature.—This establishment is nightly crewded, and this to us seems no way surprising. Burton is indefatigable in his exertions to please. Hessiects the lightest and most please gives—everything to excite the risble faculties. Even in the most serious dramss, his cast of characters is so excellent, that although some parts are necessarily grave, and others sentime ntal, yet they are relieved by the introduction of rome lively comic representative, whose gestiouations and faithful adherence to true delineation of character give an inswirting feature to the whole piece. It is only through this avenue that great comic ability can be properly displayed and duly appreciated. The beautiful operate drams of "Cinderelia" will again be presented to night, with the same splendid cast of characters.

National Thearms.—Those undoubtedly popular ar-

racters

National Therather—Those undoubtedly popular artists, Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams, continue to attract very large assemblages, notwithstanding the intense cold weather. To-night they are to appear in their new drama again, entitled "Ireland and America." which nightly magain, entitled "freiand and America," which nightly creates the most unbounded approbation. It is placed upon the stage in a very superior manner, and reflects all possible credit upon manager Pordy. The farces of the "Irish Tiger," and "Our Gal," and the pantoming of the "Frisky Cobbler," are also to be represented. No. doubt there will be a full house.

doubt there will be a full house.

Bannus's Museum — The excellent comedictia called "Naval Kngagementa" is to be performed at this popular establishment this afternoon; and the fine moral drama entitled "The Bottle," which is nightly increasing more and more in public favor, and the extremely laughable farce of the "Two Bonuycastics," are the pieces selected for this evening.

Bannay Chacus — Another brilliant bill of entertainment is advertised by Sands & Co. for to-night. Mme Tourniaire, Mile, Josephine, Mile, Louise, Measurs, Benoit and Bischwood, and Mr. Sands and his talented pupil Maurice, are all to appear. The burletta of the "Pony Races" will be repeated. A full house may be anticipated, to go early.

Bacies will be repeated. A full house may be anticipated, so go early.

Christy's Masterlas.—As usual, this inimitable band.

creating full houses and their performances com-pletely convolse their auditors with laughter. Their suc-cess in this city has never had a parallel, for no matter whether it rains or shines, you'll always find a full at-tendance. The programme for this evening is very al-luring.

Fillows' Minataria.—This popular company of Ethiopian delineators announce an unusually attractive programme for to night--consisting of singing, dancing, burlesques, wittlelems, and instrumental pieces. Briggs, the great banjoist, is to appear.

PROF. ANDERSON AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—This extraordinary magician has recommenced at the above hall. He has now perfermed one hundred and nine nights in this city, te the most crowded and fashionable audiences—a great proof of his excellence and worth. He performs this afternoon, and every evening.

In accordance with a circular, which was published in almost all the German newspapers of this city, a great meeting of the German population of New York was held in Shakspeare's Hotel, on Monday evening, when it was stated that Messrs. Goegg & Tickler, two delegates from the Agitative Society, in London, who arrived lately in this city, would address the assembly, upon the aim and end of their mission to America. About eight e'clock, an immense number of Germans had assembled, and the meeting was opened by the election of Feldner as chairman, together with several sec-Feidner as chairman, together with several secretaries; after which, the two great champions in the cause of revolution were introduced to the assembly. Mr. Goegg was the first speaker. After tendering his thanks for their kind reception, he proceeded to give a brief outline, without entering into details of the condition of Europe. He referred to the chains of slavery, in which the despots held the masses of Europe bound—to the extraordinary power of the princes, which principally consisted in their unanimity and general understanding—to the manner in which they have duped the people by fair promises—and to the only means which will free the working classes from the vile ch will free the working

the people by fair promises—and to the only means which will free the working classes from the vile bondage under the pressure of which they are now greating—the means being the union and combination of all their power, in opposition to the coalition of despotic princes. He then spoke of the great task which the great mass of the German emigration have to accomplish. It is to assist in the liberation of Germany from the power of kirgs, first by moral aid, which is sympathy—a public expression of their sentiments; and then by material aid, by sending money to those who have to conduct this movement for general freedom. He came to this country teendeavor to unite the German population of America in one bond for the accomplishment of this object. He had no desire to mix in the political affairs of this country, but will endeavor to observe a neutral ground.

Mr. Tickler next addressed the meeting, and commenced by casting a retrospective glause to the condition of Europe previous to the Reformation. He showed, from the history of the middle ages, the evil which always results from castes to freedom, the progress and emancipation of the people in the reformation, the power of the art of printing, and of knowledge upon the revolution, the first victorious manifestation of which was the declaration of the independence of America. He said that terrorism overturned the first French republic because the people did not then fully comprehend its urgency or necessity. He contended that no people are capable of enjoying liberty unless they are well informed, well instructed, and in a state of continual progression. During his address, particularly when his historical remarks were so far fetched, considerable impatience was manifested among the assembly. Great numbers left the room, while others occasionally sang

his address, particularly when his historical remarks were so far fetched, considerable impatience was manifested among the assembly. Great numbers left the room, while others occasionally sang out, "To the point," "To the point," "To the point," "To the object of the assembly," which meeting with considerable opposition in another quarter, caused a good deal of uproar and indignation at the audacity of these remarks. Citizen Arnold, a member of the Turner Society, came forward and said a few words; and in speaking of the congress of the 29th instant, to be held in Philadelphia, he remarked that they should not proceed with so much haste, as seems to be the case; they should wait until Kinkelshall have held his congress in Cincinnati, and see what will be the result. Then they could convoke a congress at Philadelphia, consisting of delegates from all sections of the country. He knows that Kinkel will not refuse to acknowledge the sovereign voice of the people, and will present himself before congress, where an adjustment of all matters of discussion will be at once effected.

Citizen Pellz, after making some remarks upon the write and deserted.

Citizen Patz, after making some remarks upon the union and harmony of the Germans, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously

adopted:—
Whereas, The political condition of our old fatherland Whereas, The political condition of our cid fatherland urgently requires an action and powerful assistance from America; whereas other nations, as Hungary, Italy, etc., are laboring in the same direction; and, whereas, the division of the German element, both in Europe and the Upited States, is generally felt, unanimity of action is pressingly necessary; and, whereas, before long, a congress will be held in Philadelphia, the object of which is union of the Germans in America in one fixed direction, therefore be it

therefore be it

1. Resolved, That an active organization of the German population of New York be the result of the present

2 That this organization is to be effected by societies 2 That this organization is to be effected by societies to be established in various parts of the city.

3. That for this purpose a committee be elected in this assembly, who shall immediately take the necessary steps for the organization of the societies.

4. That the elected officers of the assembly consult with the mentioned committee.

5. That these established societies have for their object the raising of the necessary means for diets, which come to the delegates who are to be elected for the general German democratic Congress.

6. That the delegates to be elected for such a congress be instructed to devise a plan of organization, that will promote the popular exertions for liberty in Germany, and which the whole German population of America can assist with confidence.

d which the whole German population of America can sist with confidence.

7. That the time for the general congress in Phila-lphia appears to be too short, and therefore a postpone-ent of the same be proposed.

8. That the whole German press, as well as all the diesi men, be called upon to make use of the time for a comparisation. Messis Arnold, Schoenke, Kauffman, Pelz, and

Literary Notices. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for February, Philadelphia: G. R. Graham -The present number is very rich, and abounds with beauty and interest. The superior talent which marks the several essays, and the unique engravings, deserve public appreciation. "The Physiology of Dandyism" is an admirable expect, and will, no doubt, help to extinguish the race. The essay is enlivened by some grotesque cuts. "Flowers and Life," a sonnet by Mary Howitt, is beautifully sweet and charming; and the various poetical pieces exhibit a high genius. "A life of Viciseitudes," by G. P. R. James, is continued with all its freshness and graphic incident. "Mozart's Den Giovanni" is a tslepted review of that masterpiece of opera. "Apra Temple, a Tale of the Seventeenth Century," presents many features of interest. "Charlotte Corday" is a spirit stirring parrative of the tragical event in that heroic woman's life, which bas immortalized her name—the assassination of Marat-snd will be read with interest. The literary notices are prepared with taste and discrimination.

Maps and Charts of California -A work has been published by Cadwallader Ringgold, Esq., Commander in the United States Navy, being a series of charts, with sailing directions and surveys of part of the coast, and several harbors, and of several of the principal rivers in California. It is embellished with views of the coastof harbors-and of points on the rivers, that must render it valuable to those who go to the Pacific; and it is, doubtless, reliable. Commander Ringgold is a scientific and talented officer, and has been employed by the government in the service which has produced this work.

The Memory of Washington, with Biogra-

The Memory of Washington, with Biographical Sertches of his Mother and Wife. Boston: Munree & Co. 1852—This volume presents sketches of the mest striking incidents in the life of Washington, and which convey to the reader an idea of the talents, disposition, and high moral courage of that great and honerable man. It will be read with considerable interest and advantage, especially at the present time. The author has, however, fallen into a few errors. In page 114, he has confounded General Washington with Colonel Washington, of the Cavalry. It was Colonel Washington who was at the battle of Cowpens. At page 126, a similar error has been made. At the present moment, the following extract will be read with interest:—

moment, the following extract will be read with interest:

Laravette's Son.—In 1795, the son of Marquis de Lafavette, made his excape from France, and came to Boston. Washington hearing of his arrival, sent his respects to the young man, stating that for certain reasons he could not publicly notice him, yet begged him to consider him self as his friend, father, and protector. Washington arranged for him to enter Harvard University and gave him permission to draw on him for whatever money was necessary to defray his expenses. Congress, on hearing the youth was in America, made inquiry into his condition, and proposed aiding him out of the national treasury; but on hearing of the generous offer which Washington had made for him, they saw that their proposal was unnecessary.

we cannot omit noticing that one or two of the anecdotes had better have been spared, as they are distasteful, and partake of the ridiculous. THE CAMEL HUNT, A NARRATIVE OF PERSONAL ADVENTURE. By Joseph W. Fabens. Boston: Munroe & Co. 1852 — This volume, as to style, is

well written; much is made out of little; and it may serve to amuse. An Address Delivered at Chester, Before THE HISTORIEAL SOCIETY OF PRINSTLYANIA. By Edward Armstrong, Philadelphia: J. Pennington. 1852 — We have had the pleasure of glancing at

this address.

Recent Deaths.

At New Orleans, on the 25th Dec. E. B. Donaldson, Esq., late of Washington City. Mr. D. was a young man not over 22 years of age, and had recently married an accomplished lady in Washington. His death was sudden.

At Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., John Conrad. Esq., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr C. was born in Philadelphia in 1777 and resided in that city up to the time of his decease. His life has been characterized by great public usefulness and private worth. Lot Leach, a revolutionary veteran, 90 years of age, lately died at Racine, I'll.

Near Mount Savage, Md., Jan. 13, Mrs. Margaret Logs don. upwards of 101 years of age. The deceased removed to that section of country when it was but a wilderness and when it contained few inhabitants save the Indians. and when it contained few inhabitants save the Indians.

The Rev. Jesse Jennett, the oldest citizen of Wilmington, N. C., died at that piace on the 21st December, at the age of 84 years. Il menths and 19 days. He was, when a young man, engaged in two or three privateering excussion on board the privateer Hannah of Baltimore, during the revolutionary war. He afterwards was a school teacher. At the early age of twenty years, he joined the Methodist Episcopsi church. He ascended the pulpit when he was twenty five years old, and had consequently preached the gospel for sixty years. During the last struggle with Great Britain, he officiated as chaplain to the troops stationed at Smithville.

Sir F. W. Dunbar Bart, of Boath, Nairnshire, Eng.

as chaptain to the troops stationed at Smithville.

Sir F. W. Dunbar Bart., of Boath, Nairnshire, England, died on the 27th ult, at his seat in that county, aged 33 years. The deceased baroct succeeded his father in 1836 and dvirg without issue he is succeeded by his uncle, Mr. Peter Dunbar, in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Sir Edward Delman Scott, Bart., expired on the 27th ult, at Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire, in his 58th year.

L. G. Brown, Esq. sgent for the seigniory of Beau-barnois, died suddenly at Beauharnois, Canada, on

Samuel Herrick, the oldest member of the Zanesville (Ohio) bar, died in that city a few days since.—Cincin. tati Gazette, Jan. 9. Mr. Nathan Kinney was drowned in Union. Conn , on

The Briefless Barrister.

A BALLAD, BY J G. SAXE.

An Attorney was taking a turn,
In shabby habiliments drest;
His coat it was shockingly wern.

And the rust had invested his vest. And the rust had invested his vest.

His breeches had suffered a breach,
His linen and worsted were worse;
He had scarce a whole crown in his hat,
And not half-a-crown in his purse.

And thus as he wandered along,
A cheerless and comfortless eif,
He sought for relief in a song.

Or complainingly talked to himself:—

"Unfortunate man that I am'
I've never a client but grief.
The case is, I've no case at all,
And in brief, I've ne'er had a brief! "I've waited and waited in vain.

Expecting an "opening" to find.
Where an honest young lawyer might gain
Some reward for the toil of his mind "Tis not that I'm wanting in law, Or lack an intelligent face. That others have cases to plead. While I have to plead for a case.

"O, how can a modest young man E'er hope for the smallest progression— The profession 's already so full Of lawyers so full of profession !" While thus be was strolling around. His eye accidentally fell
On a very deep hole in the ground,
And he sighed to himself, "it is well!"

To curb his emotions he sat On the curb stone the space of a minute, Then cried, "here's an opening at last!" And in less than a giffy was in it! Next morning twelve of times came.
(Twas the coroner hade them attend.)
To the end that it might be determined
How the man had determined his end

The man was a lawyer. I thear,

"The man was a lawyer, Thear,"
Quoth the foreman who sat on the corse:
"A lawyer alsa yeald another,
"Undoubtedly, died of remorse!"
A third said, 'hekknew the deceased,
An attorney well versed in she laws,
And as to theseause of his death—
Twas no doubt from the want of a cause."

The jury decided at length.
After solemnly weighing the matter,
That the lawyer was drowned, because
He could not keep his head above water:

RAILROADS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—In the New Brunswick Legislative Council, on Monday, Mr. Botzford inquired if the government had any railway blit to bring forward as a government measure. Mr. Chandler gaswered that a despatch had been received from Earl Grey, directing the suspension of the railway question for the present.

RAILROAD STOCK BY LAND TAX.—The Governor of Mississippi, in his late message, has recommended a law imposing a tax upon lands within ten miles of projected reliwars, and that the tex payers should receive a certificate of stock in the company to the amount paid. Woman Burnt to Death. —The Providence Jour-nal states that in Middletown, Connecticut, on Sunday lest, a small but, or shanly, was consumed by fire, and that an old negro woman perished in the flames. She had long been addleted to habits of intemperance, and a jug was found beside her blackened and disfigured re-mains.

No DEMAND FOR IT — Messrs. Clark & Hatch value endeavored, on Saturday last, to sell at suction the model of the Medical College, that was exhibited in various parts of the country, to illustrate the Parkman murder. Fire dollars were offered for it; it cost \$800.—

Botton Commonwealth, Jan. 20.

Residence of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, Near Bing-ranton.—Mrs. Myrs. Clarke Galnes, the wife of Major General Gaines, late of the United States Army, has pur-chased of Mr. Eldridge the boautiful and valuable Mount Prospect farm, Ealf a mile distant from that village. Its community groves, crystal springs, and swelling uplands,

remantic groves, crystal springs, and swelling up will render it, under the hands of tasic, and with derate expediture of morey, one of the most della and effective sets in the country.—Binghamton Re Hannes, were elected as members of the committee of organization. After which the meeting dis-persed.